

United States Congress, I offer my heartfelt congratulations and wish the entire team the best of luck and continued success in the future.

WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

**HON. CHRIS CANNON**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 25, 2006*

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, His Excellency Nursultan Nazarbayev, will arrive on an official visit to the United States on September 27, 2006, and it is my honor to welcome this distinguished leader to Washington.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, President Nazarbayev inherited a weak economy and the world's fourth largest nuclear arsenal. While Kazakhstan could have become an immediate nuclear superpower and resolved its economic concerns through military might, President Nazarbayev instead chose a path that included economic and democratic reforms, and Kazakhstan is now one of the most stable and prosperous nations in Central Asia.

For the past six years, Kazakhstan has enjoyed a 10 percent annual growth in its GDP. Kazakhstan also became the first country in the Commonwealth of Independent States to be granted market economy status by the United States. Today, more than 300 US companies account for the largest share of Foreign Direct Investment in Kazakhstan.

By 2015, Kazakhstan is expected to be one of the top ten oil producers and exporters in the world, with reserves comparable to Kuwait's. Now more than ever we need a reliable energy partner which has proven to be a friend and ally of the United States. It is appropriate now for the United States to deepen our strategic partnership with Kazakhstan.

President Nazarbayev's visit is timely. During the course of his visit, it is my hope that we will use this opportunity to set a long-term agenda for closer cooperation with Kazakhstan.

This year, Kazakhstan will celebrate its 15th anniversary of independence, and I join my colleagues in congratulating the people and government on this important occasion. Kazakhstan's path to democracy and independence has not been easy, but its progress is impressive.

I commend President Nazarbayev for his leadership and friendship with the United States, and I remain committed to furthering our partnership.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN MARSH

**HON. RICHARD W. POMBO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 25, 2006*

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize John Marsh, an important figure in the history of the Nation, California, and California's 11th District. This Sunday marks the 150th anniversary of this early pioneer's death at the hand of bandits.

The legacy of John Marsh is storied. He was one of the first educated Americans to settle in the far west and was dedicated to bringing more settlers into the region. Born in 1799 in Salem, Massachusetts, he received a bachelor's degree at Harvard University in 1823. Between 1828 and 1832, Marsh studied medicine under an army physician.

Marsh arrived in Los Angeles, CA on Feb. 4, 1836. He worked as a self-appointed doctor and was paid in cowhides. Traveling to northern California, he bought a tract of land in 1837 measuring 17,000 acres. He named the land Rancho Los Meganos, which means "sand dunes." This land included parts of what is currently Contra Costa County and the northern San Joaquin Valley. He had an adobe house built on his property and would treat explorers as they came by. His payment was in heads of cattle, which increased his cattle stock to 6,000, and his settlement grew quite prosperous.

Years before the 1849 gold rush, Marsh sent out letters to his friends in Missouri, calling them to come out and enjoy California's environment. These letters were published in many Missouri newspapers and in 1841 30 travelers from that state visited his ranch. Other letters wherein Marsh gave accurate details about the land potential of California reached the governor of Michigan.

During the Mexican-American war, Marsh opposed any military endeavors in order for America to gain land. However, he supported the ideals of Manifest Destiny and peaceful westward expansion into Mexico's territory. In order to accomplish this, he continued to write letters and send maps to encourage settlers to come into the area and promote the annexation of California into the United States.

During the gold rush, Marsh was able to sell off some of his 6,000 head cattle to feed miners coming into the area. He also found gold himself near the Yuba River before the incoming rush of miners.

In 1851 he married a schoolteacher named Abigail Smith Tuck, who gave birth to his daughter Alice. He started construction on a Gothic-style manor made entirely out of stone that included a 65-foot tower. He had it built for \$20,000 and it was completed in 1856, after the death of Abigail. On September 24, 1856 Marsh was murdered by three bandits on the road to San Francisco.

The Marsh House still stands as a tribute to Marsh's contributions. Marsh's pioneer spirit helped make California and the Nation what it is today, and on the anniversary of his death, I honor his legacy.

COMMUNITY PROTECTION ACT OF  
2006

SPEECH OF

**HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 21, 2006*

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6094, the Community Protection Act of 2006. Right now, the government is releasing numerous rapists, child molesters, murders and other dangerous illegal aliens onto our streets. The Department of Homeland Security's Inspector General said that in the first six months of 2005, more than 696 high-risk aliens were released.

This act will ensure that these dangerous illegal immigrants will not be released back into society. If we are to address the public safety concerns created by our Nation's lax illegal immigration policies, then we must adopt new procedures to will expedite the removal of dangerous criminals.

Of the 55,322 illegal alien criminals found in 2005, about 24 percent were arrested on drug offenses, 15 percent for property-related offenses and about 12 percent were arrested for more serious crimes such as murder, robbery, assault, and sexually related crimes. Even more troubling is the fact that the 55,322 illegal alien criminals committed a total of 700,000 crimes or 13 crimes each. These repeat offenders pose a serious threat to the safety and security of our country.

H.R. 6094 will give the Department of Homeland Security the authority to get these criminals off of our streets and out of our country. One of the key provisions of this bill addresses the problems created by illegal immigrants who belong to violent gangs. In the last decade, the U.S. has experienced a dramatic increase in the number and size of transnational street gangs. These gangs have held entire communities hostage with their violence and our current laws don't do enough to stop these gang members from crossing our border.

The Community Protection Act designates these violent gang members as an inadmissible class—expanding the authority of Homeland Security officials to detain and deport alien gang members. These are common sense provisions that should have adopted years ago. We now have the opportunity to do the right thing and pass this bill that will help combat the violence created from criminal aliens.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ADAN  
GUTIERREZ

**HON. HENRY CUELLAR**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 25, 2006*

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Adan Gutierrez, the local columnist for the Zapata County News, one of the largest community newspapers in Zapata County.

Adan Gutierrez was born on August 29th, 1946, in the City of Zapata in the State of Texas. He currently resides in the City of Zapata as one of its most involved members of the community. He served proudly in the United States Army for ten years, and shortly after being honorably discharged, started working at the local library in 1984. His passion for literature was evident and helped him become the Assistant Librarian in less than two years. He was on his way to a higher administrative position within the Library when he suffered from a brain aneurysm in 1993.

But this did not slow him down; instead, it made him even more involved in the community through his frequent correspondence with the editor of the Zapata County News regarding current news events. Due to the quality of his writing, he was invited to become a regular columnist for the Zapata County News in writing about the history of Zapata County, cultural local events, and other social events. He presently is teaching conversational Spanish